



# LOWER HUDSON RIVER BASIN

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WATERVLIET LOWER DAM

ALBANY COUNTY, NEW YORK INVENTORY NO. N.Y. 1357

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAMS SAFETY PROGRAM



APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE;



HEN YORK DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS

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National Dam Safety Program. Watervliet Lower Dam (Inventory Number NY. 1357), Lower Hudson River Basin, Albany County, New York. Phase I Inspection Report,

Den Baiety
Farianal Dam Safety Program
Visual Inspection
Opticalogy, Structural Goals

Watervliet Lower Dam Albany County Lower Hudson River Basin

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The examination of documents and visual inspection of the Watervliet Lower Dam and appurtenant structures did not reveal conditions which constitute a hazard to human life or property.

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The discharge capacity of the spillway is inadequate for all storms in excess of 77% of the PMF (Probable Maximum Flood). During the ½ PMF event, the maximum water surface will be 4.4 feet below the top of dam. However, the dam will be overtopped by 2.0 feet during the full PMF; therefore the spillway is assessed as "Inadequate".

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#### PREFACE

This report is prepared under guidance contained in the Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams, for Phase I Investigations. Copies of these guidelines may be obtained from the Office of Chief of Engineers, Washington, D.C. 20314. The purpose of a Phase I Investigation is to identify expeditiously those dams which may pose hazards to human life or property. The assessment of the general condition of the dam is based upon available data and visual inspections. Detailed investigation, and analyses involving topographic mapping, subsurface investigations, testing and detailed computational evaluations are beyond the scope of a Phase I Investigation; however, the investigation is intended to identify any need for such studies.

In reviewing this report, it should be realized that the reported condition of the dam is based on observations of field conditions at the time of inspection along with data available to the inspection team. In cases where the reservoir was lowered or drained prior to inspection, such action, while improving the stability and safety of the dam, removes the normal load on the structure and may obscure certain conditions which might otherwise be detectable if inspected under the normal operating environment of the structure.

It is important to note that the condition of a dam depends on numerous and constantly changing internal and external conditions, and is evolutionary in nature. It would be incorrect to assume that the present condition of the dam will continue to represent the condition of the dam at some point in the future. Only through frequent inspections can unsafe conditions be detected and only through continued care and maintenance can these conditions be prevented or corrected.

Phase I inspections are not intended to provide detailed hydrologic and hydraulic analyses. In accordance with the established Guidelines, the Spillway Test flood is based on the estimated "Probable Maximum Flood" for the region (greatest reasonably possible storm runoff), or fractions thereof. Because of the magnitude and rarity of such a storm event, a finding that a spillway will not pass the test flood should not be interpreted as necessarily posing a highly inadequate condition. The test flood provides a measure of relative spillway capacity and serves as an aide in determining the need for more detailed hydrologic and hydraulic studies, considering the size of the dam, its general condition and the downstream damage potential.

# PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM WATERVLIET LOWER DAM I.D. NO. N.Y.1357 DEC #226A-1412 LOWER HUDSON RIVER BASIN

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# Phase I Inspection Report National Dam Safety Program

Name of Dam:

Watervliet Lower Dam (I.D. No. NY 1357)

State Located:

New York

County Located:

**Albany** 

River:

Dry River (tributary to Lower Hudson River)

Date of Inspection:

November 7, 1980

#### **ASSESSMENT**

The examination of documents and visual inspection of the Watervliet Lower Dam and appurtenant structures did not reveal conditions which constitute a hazard to human life or property.

The discharge capacity of the spillway is inadequate for all storms in excess of 77% of the PMF (Probable Maximum Flood). During the  $\frac{1}{2}$  PMF event, the maximum water surface will be 4.4 feet below the top of dam. However, the dam will be overtopped by 2.0 feet during the full PMF; therefore the spillway is assessed as "Inadequate".

The following problems were observed which require remedial action within one year of notification to the owner:

- 1. Clean the deteriorated concrete and repair those areas where significant concrete is needed and where reinforcing bars are exposed.
- 2. Repair the construction joints and cracking of the spillway.
- 3. Remove the debris and sediment from the vicinity of the intakes and the downstream channel.
- 4. Consider removal of penstock
- 5. Remove the tree and brush growth from the abutments upstream area and downstream channel. Provide a program of periodic cutting at these locations.
- 6. Provide a program of periodic inspection and maintenance of the dam and appurtenances including periodic removal of sediment and debris. Document this information for future reference.
- 7. Develop an emergency action plan for notification of downstream residents and the proper governmental authorities.



PHOTO #1 Watervliet Lower Dam Overview,

Phase I Inspection Report
National Dam Safety Program
Watervliet Lower Dam I.D. No. NY 1357
DEC # 226A-1412 Lower Hudson River Basin

# SECTION 1: PROJECT INFORMATION

# 1.1 GENERAL

The Phase I inspection reported herein was authorized by the Department of the Army, New York District, Corps of Engineers, to fulfill the requirements of the National Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367.

b. Purpose of Inspection
Evaluation of the existing conditions of the subject dam to identify deficiencies and hazardous conditions, determine if they constitute hazards to human life and property and recommend measures where necessary.

# 1.2 DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

a. Description of Dam and Appurtenances
The Watervliet Lower Dam is a concrete structure of the Amburson design, founded on rock. It is 108 feet in total length with a 70 feet long overflow spillway section. The primary spillway is a 24 inch orifice with a crest elevation equal to the toe of the dam. Another 22 inch outlet is available but inoperable, and the intake is buried in sediment. The normal water surface is approximated by the elevation of the crest of the 24 inch orifice, leaving the reservoir relatively dry during normal conditions. The overflow section has 5.5 feet of head available before overtopping of the dam will occur.

b. Location
The dam is located on Dry River, tributary to the Lower Hudson, west of Watervliet, Albany County, New York.

C. Size. The dam is 27 feet high and impounds approximately 53 acre feet at top of dam. The normal water surface elevation is kept at the toe of the dam. The dam is therefore classified as "small in size" (25 to 40 feet).

d. Hazard Classification
The dam is classified as high hazard due to its location in relation with the City of Watervliet. The downstream channel is confined by some low lying homes and converts into a closed system within the city.

e. Ownership The dam is ownded and maintained by the City of Watervliet, New York. Mr. Jim Davin, Supt. D.P.W., was our contact with the owner. He can be contacted at City Hall, Watervliet, NY

(518) 270-3821.

f. Purpose of the Dam The dam was designed as a storm water detention dam.

Design and Contruction History The dam was constructed in 1912 by Leary and Morrison Co. and designed by Fred Hoadley, Worcester, MA, for Solomon, Norcross & Kels, Watervliet, New York. There have been no recorded changes to this structure since original completion.

h. Normal Operating Procedures All releases from the Lower Reservoir are passed through the orifice and conduit. The system involves no operation. Maintenance is on an "as needed" basis.

# 1.3 PERTINENT DATA

a. Drainage Area (sq. mi.)	3.04
b. Height of Dam (ft.)	27.
c. Discharge at Dam Site (cfs.) Spillway at Overflow Crest Total at Top of Dam	57. 3519.
d. Elevations (ft., p.S. G.S.) Top of Dam Overflow Spillway Crest Primary Spillway Crest	111.5 106.0 92.0
e. Storage (acre ft.) Top of Dam Normal	53.0 0.0

Type: Buttressed concrete slab of the Amburson design. 108. Length (ft.) 1.3:1 Upstream slope

Spillway Type: Concrete intake congruent to the upstream slope of the structure, controlled by 24 inch orifice. Secondary overflow section.

70.3 Secondary Crest Length (ft.): 5.5 Depth (ft.)

#### SECTION 2: ENGINEERING DATA

#### 2.1 GEOLOGY

The Watervliet Lower Dam is located in the Hudson-Mohawk Lowlands. physiographic province of New York State. The general topography of this province resulted from erosion along outcrop belts of weak rocks. Most of the province has Low relief and elevation. Bedrock in the vicinity of the dam is Ordovician Shale (500 to 435 million years ago) which has been exposed by the southward and westward stripping off of Silvrian and Devonian Limestones.

Glacial cover has resulted from deposition during the Wisconsin glaciation, approximately 11,000 years ago.

The "Preliminary Brittle Structures Map of New York" developed by Yngvar W. Isachsen and William G. McKendree (dated 1977) indicates the presence of a gravity slide (rock into sediments) of the Early Taconian orogenic age, located in the watershed above the dam.

#### 2.2 SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

No subsurface investigation could be located for the design of the structure. The "General Soil Map of New York State", prepared by Cornell University Agriculture Experiment Station, indicates that the surficial soils in the vicinity of the dam are the Hudson series of glacial Lake and marine sediment origin. These soils were formed on Lacustrine bottom sediments, and consist of varied silt, sand and clay. The permeability is generally very slow. The depth to bedrock is variable. Bedrock was observed at the abutments and along the upstream and downstream channels.

#### 2.3 DAM AND APPURTENANT STRUCTURES

The dam was designed by Fred M. Houdley, Consulting Enginner, Worcester, MA. The engineers in charge were Solomon, Norcross, & Keis, Watervliet, NY. The plans, dated April 1912, have been included in Appendix F. The dam is an upstream concrete slab of the Amburson type, supported on and keyed into bedrock at the abutments and upstream toe.

#### 2.4 CONSTRUCTION RECORDS

No construction information was available.

#### 2.5 OPERATION RECORD

No operation records are maintained for the dam.

# 2.6 EVALUATION OF DATA

The data presented in this report has been compiled from information obtained from Mr. Jim Davin, Superintendent, Department of Public Works, Watervliet, NY and the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation files. This information appears adequate and reliable for Phase I Inspection purposes

SECTION 3: VISUAL INSPECTION

#### 3. 1 FINDINGS

a. GENERAL

Visual inspection of Watervliet Lower Dam and the surrounding watershed was conducted on November 7, 1980. The weather was partly cloudy and the temperature ranged in the forties. The water level at the time of the inspection was approximating the inlet elevation of the reservoir drain, and only a small stream of water was apparent in the upstream area.

#### b. Dam and Spillway

The dam is of the Amburson type, the majority of the length performing as a spillway. The following problem are as were observed:

- 1. Reinforcing bars were exposed on the downstream edge of the spillway crest, on the horizontal concrete braces at the downstream edge of the buttresses, on the vertical concrete member at the extreme left end of the dam, and on the upstream face of the spillway approximately 20 feet right of the center.
- 2. Concrete surfaces, while generally in good condition, exhibited some deterioration, particularly in the vicinity of the exposed rebars, estimated to be a maximum of 3 inches.
- 3. The construction joints and joint material are deteriorated slightly.
- 4. The intake of the 22 inch drain pipe, which leads to the penstock, and the rectangular intake on the upstream face of the spillway are covered with debris and sediment.
- Several cracks were observed on the bottom of the spillway slab.
- 6. The penstock of the 22 inch intake is encased in concrete in the immediate downstream area. The pipe is substantially deteriorated and leaking.
- Extensive tree growth was observed in the vicinity of the abutments.

# c. Downstream Channel

The downstream channel is the natural stream channel of this unnamed tributary. Debris and extensive tree and brush growth was observed below the dam. The rock abutants and side slopes of the channel are very steep. Bedrock was also exposed in the downstream area in the vicinity of the dam.

d. Reservoir

Extensive sediments were observed near the upstream toe of the dam. Considerable tree growth was also noted on the steep side slopes of the upstream area in the vicinity of the dam.

e. Reservoir Drain

There are two intakes which function such that little water is impounded in the upstream area. The 22 inch penstock intake is inoperable, but the 24 inch orifice outlet remains open keeping the normal water surface at the toe of the dam.

#### 3.2 EVALUATION OF OBSERVATIONS

The problem areas observed during the inspection and the recommended remedial actions are as follows:

- 1. Concrete deterioration of the dam has progressed to the point the reinforcing steel is exposed. These areas must be repaired as soon as possible.
- 2. Concrete deterioration at other locations, i.e. crest and abutments was noted. These areas must also be repaired.
- 3. The construction joints and joint material are deteriorated and require repair.
- 4. Cracks were observed on the bottom side of the spillway slab, and must be repaired.
- 5. Debris and sediment was noted in the vicinity of the intakes and the downstream channel. This material must be cleaned out as soon as possible. Periodic clean ups will be required in the future.
- 6. The penstock is deteriorated and leaking. In order to prevent clogging of the drain system, consideration should be given to its complete removal.
- 7. Extensive tree and brush growth was noted in the downstream channel, at the abutments of the dam and in the immediate upstream area. This vegetation must be removed and a program of periodic cutting instituted.
- 8. Provide a program of periodic inspection and maintenance of the dam and appurtences. Document this information for future reference. Also develop an emergency action plan for notification of downstream residents.

#### SECTION 4: OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

#### 4.1 PROCEDURES

The normal water surface is approximated by the invert elevation of the 22 inch diameter drain pipe, the result being that little water is impounded on the upstream side of the structure. Normal flows are discharged through the 24 inch orifice. Extreme flows are discharged over the spillway.

#### 4.2. MAINTENANCE OF THE DAM

Maintenance of the dam is provided by the owner, the City of Watervliet, NY. Maintence of the dam is not considered satisfactory as evidenced by the concrete deterioration, sediment and debris blocking the intakes, tree and brush growth, deterioration of construction joints, cracking of the spillway slab and deteriorated penstock.

#### 4.3 WARNING SYSTEM

There is no warning system in affect or in preparation.

#### 4.4 EVALUATION

The dam and appurtenances have been maintained in unsatisfactory condition as noted in "Section 3: Visual Inspection".

# SECTION 5: HYDRAULIC/HYDROLOGIC

# 5.1 DRAINAGE AREA CHARACTERISTICS

The Watervliet Lower Dam is located on Dry River, tributary to the Lower Hudson. The area of the watershed commanded by the dam is 3.04 square miles. The drainage area is split by the Watervliet Upper Dam, which controls the upper 2.88 sq. miles. The drainage paths are well defined but the slopes are moderate. Some of the basin is developed.

#### 5.2 ANALYSIS CRITERIA

The analysis of the spillway capacity of the dam and storage of the reservoir was performed using the Corps of Engineer's HEC-1 computer model. The unit hydrograph was defined by the Snyder Synthetic Unit Hydrograph method, and the Modified Puls routing procedure was incorporated. The Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP) was 20.5 inches (24 hours, 200 sq. miles) from Hydrometerological Report # 33 in accordance with recommended guidelines of the Corps of Engineers. Several floods were selected for analysis including the 50 and 100% of the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF). The PMF inflow of 5630 cfs was routed through the reservoir resulting in an equal outflow due to the minimal amount of storage in the lower reservoir.

#### 5.3 SPILLWAY CAPACITY

The primary spillway of the Lower Watervliet Dam is a 24 inch orifice dropping into a 48 inch outlet conduit. Crest elevation is equivalent to the sediment accumulation in the reservoir (approximately 8 feet above actual toe of the structure. The intake to the now inoperable 22 inch penstock is completely buried in the sediment (see plans). The structure has an overflow section 14' above the orifice crest which is 70.3 feet in length. The available head on the overflow weir before overtopping will occur is 5.5 feet. The capacity at the crest of the overflow section is 57. cfs.; at the top of dam, the total capacity is 3519. cfs.

#### 5.4 RESERVOIR CAPACITY

The reservoir capacity, as previously stated, is 0.0 acre feet at spillway crest, 20. acre feet at secondary spillway crest, and 53. acre feet at top of dam. Surcharge storage between spillway crest and top of dam is equivalent to 0.34 inches to runoff.

#### 5.5 FLOODS OF RECORD

There are no gaging stations on Dry River nor are there any accounts of high flows or levels.

# 5.6 OVERTOPPING POTENTIAL

The maximum capacity of the spillway before overtopping occurs is 3519. cfs. This combined with the large amount of upstream regulation due to the upper reservoir will safely pass 77% of the PMF. The maximum outflow at 1/2 the PMF will be 461 cfs. The dam will be overtopped by 2.0 feet during the full PMF and will result in an outflow of 5827 cfs.

# 5.7 EVALUATION

The Watervliet Lower Dam will safely pass 77% of the PMF. By the Corps of Engineers Screening Criteria, it is considered inadequate.

# SECTION 6: STURCTURAL STABILITY

# 6.1 EVALUATION OF STRUCTURAL STABILITY

#### a. Visual Observation

No signs of major distress were observed in connection with the dam. Cracking, concrete deterioration and exposure of reinforcing bars does have the potential for the development of hazardous conditions if these areas are left uncorrected.

# b. Design and Construction Data

No design or construction data could be located concerning the structural stability of the dam.

# c. Post Construction Changes

No post constructions changes were instituted.

# 6.2 STRUCTURAL STABILITY ANALYSIS

A structural stability analysis was conducted for the dam. The results of this analysis are as follows:

Case 1	Description of Loa Normal Operating Co no tail water.	<u>ding Conditions</u> onditions, Reservoir at cre	st of dam
2	1/2 PMF Event (E1.	107) tailwaters 0.5 feet	
3	PMF Event (El. 113	.5) tailwater 3.0 feet	
Note:	imposed on the dam,	is floodwater retarding no and seismic analysis is not Location of Resultant from toe	applicable.
1	5.37	20.8	3.20
2	4.83	20.3	2.97
3	2.94	17.0	2.03

The location of the middle 1/3 ranges from 12.3 to 24.7 feet from the toe.

This analysis indicates that the structure has factors of safety in excess of those recommended by the Corps of Engireers. Therefore, no further analysis is required at this time.

# SECTION 7: ASSESSMENT/RECOMMENDATIONS

## 7.1 ASSESSMENT

a. Safety

The Phase I Inspection of Watervliet Lower Dam did not reveal any conditions which constitute a hazard to human life or property. The dam is not considered to be unstable. The dam has a number of problem areas which require remedial attention.

b. Adequacy of Information

The information reviewed is considered adequate for Phase I Inspection purposes.

c. Need for Additional Investigation
No further investigations are required at this time.

d. Urgency

The areas listed below requiring remedial action should be initiated within 3 months and completed within 1 year from notification to the owner.

#### 7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1. Clean the deteriorated concrete and repair those areas where significant concrete is needed and where reinforcing bars are exposed.
- 2. Repair the construction joints and cracking of the spillway.
- 3/ Remove the debris and sediment from the vicinity of the intakes and the downstream channel.
- 4. Consider the removal of the penstock.
- 5. Remove the tree and brush growth from the abutants upstream area and downstream channel. Provide a program of periodic cutting at these locations.
- 6. Provide a program of periodic inspection and maintenance of the dam and apportanances including periodic removal of sediment and debris. Document this information for future reference. Also develop an emergency action plan for notification of downstream residents and the proper governmental authorities.

APPENDIX A PHOTOGRAPHS



PHOTO #2
Intake to Primary Spillway
Note Debris and Sediment Accumulation.

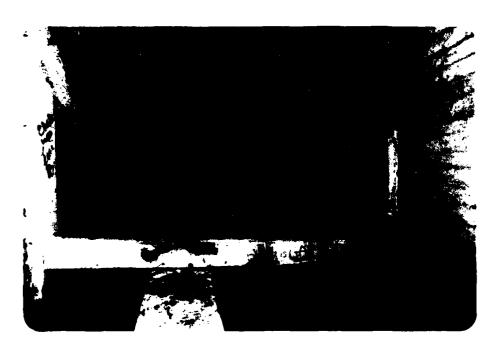


PHOTO #3 48" SPILLWAY OUTLET



PHOTO #4

Dam and Overflow Spillway from Right Abutment.
Note deteriorated construction joints and concrete.



PHOTO #5
Right Abutment from downstream view.



PHOTO #6 Channel immediately downstream of dam.



PHOTO #7
Channel just above Watervliet City limits.

APPENDIX B
VISUAL INSPECTION CHECKLIST

# VISUAL INSPECTION CHECKLIST

1)	Bas	sic Data
	a.	General
		Name of Dam WATERVUET LOWER DAM
		Fed. I.D. # NY 1357 DEC Dam No. 226A - 1412
		River Basin Lower Hubson
		Location: Town Colonie County ALBANY
		Stream Name DRY RIVER
		Tributary of Lower Hudson
		Latitude (N) 42°44. Z Longitude (W) 73°42.7
		Type of Dam Concrete GRAVITY - AMBURSON DESUN
		Hazard Category high
		Date(s) of Inspection Nov. 7, 1986
		Weather Conditions <a href="#">Clouby , 40's</a>
		Reservoir Level at Time of Inspection INVERT of principle sollway
	b.	Inspection Personnel R. M. CARTY, J. VEITCH, R. DURRIN
		J. DAVIN
	c.	Persons Contacted (Including Address & Phone No.)
		JIM DAVIN
		SUPT. D.P.W
		CITY HALL, WATERVILLET NY
		1518) 270 - 3821
	đ.	History:
		Date Constructed 1912 Date(s) Reconstructed

Designer FRED HOADLEY, WORLESTER MAConstructed By LEARY & MORRISON CO.

Owner CITY OF WATERVUET.

2)	Embankment
-	

a.	Lnar	acteristics
	(1)	Embankment Material CONCLETE
	(2)	Cutoff Type Concrete
	(3)	Impervious Core
	(4)	Internal Drainage System
	(5)	Miscellaneous Some CRACKING
b.	Cres	t
	(1)	Vertical Alignment
	(2)	Horizontal Alignment 9001
	(3)	Surface Cracks
•		
	(4)	Miscellaneous
c.	Upst	ream Slope
	(1)	Slope (Estimate) (V:H) 1.3:/v
	(2)	Undesirable Growth or Debris, Animal Burrows brush growth
		UP & downstream
	(3)	Sloughing, Subsidence or Depressions

(4)	Slope Protection ON Rock
(5)	Surface Cracks or Movement at Toe
Down	astream Slope
(1)	Slope (Estimate - V:H)
(2)	Undesirable Growth or Debris, Animal Burrows 900 the bros
(3)	Sloughing, Subsidence or Depressions
(4)	Surface Cracks or Movement at Toe Some Cracking No nonline
(5)	Seepage Minor bakage (through penatick)
(6)	External Drainage System (Ditches, Trenches; Blanket)
(7)	Condition Around Outlet Structure
(8)	Seepage Beyond Toe
Abut	ments - Embankment Contact

		(1)	Erosion at Contact None
		(2)	Seepage Along Contact
3)			system ription of System orfice - 12to 48" DISCHARGE CONDUIT
	a.	Desci	22 "penotock covered
	b.	Cond	princ. Spilling and IT INTAKE full of debris.
	c.	Disc	harge from Drainage System benstock leakage
4)			ntation (Momumentation/Surveys, Observation Wells, Weirs, ters, Etc.)
			None

5)	Res	ervoir 1
	a.	Slopes stallow 35 abk
	b.	Sedimentation OVER lower penstick INTAKE.
	c.	Unusual Conditions Which Affect Dam Nemaly No STORAGE
6)	Are	a Downstream of Dam
	a.	Downstream Hazard (No. of Homes, Highways, etc.) No immediate — but with confined channel leads directly through homes & into Water
	b.	Seepage, Unusual Growth <u>debris</u> .
	c.	Evidence of Movement Beyond Toe of Dam
	d.	Condition of Downstream Channel 9004.
7)		good condition, removal of debris necessary
	a.	General Acced.
	b.	Condition of Service Spillway 900.

c.	Condition of Auxiliary Spillway
d.	Condition of Discharge Conveyance Channel
8) <u>Res</u>	servoir Dozin Outlet princ. Spillway drains res.
	Type: Pipe Conduit Other
	Material: Concrete Metal Other
	Size: Length _/200 '
	Invert Elevations: Entrance Exit
	Physical Condition (Describe): Unobservable
	Material: Poor
	Joints: Poor Alignment
	Structural Integrity: poor
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	Hydraulic Capability: Intake plugged
	Means of Control: Gate Valve Uncontrolled
	Operation: Operable Inoperable Other
	Present Condition (Describe): Should be removed.

9)

Str	ructural I
a.	Concrete Surfaces 9004 - Sec
b.	Structural Cracking Some cracking
	·
c.	Movement - Horizontal & Vertical Alignment (Settlement)
d.	Junctions with Abutments or Embankments
e.	Drains - Foundation, Joint, Face debris removal
٠	
f.	Water Passages, Conduits, Sluices
g.	Seepage or Leakage penstock should be removed

	struction, etc. Should be cleaned to ecant
oundation A	ppeamony good-bounded on bedrock
butments	g ood
control Gates	; None
pproach & Ou	d/stream - heavy sediment by
nergy Dissip	pators (Plunge Pool, etc.)
ntake Struct	Tures sediment & debris
tability	good.
iscellaneous	

TO)	App	ourtenant Structures (Power House, Lock, Gatehouse, Other)
	a.	Description and Condition INTAKE to Spillway clogged
		debris
		stexture overall-goodshape
		5/2010/2 000/21/1
11)	<u>Oper</u>	ration Procedures (Lake Leyel Regulation):
		No operation regid.
		$\nu$
		0.0 AGFT. STORAGE

# APPENDIX C HYDROLOGIC/HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING DATA AND COMPUTATIONS

#### CHECK LIST FOR DAMS HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING DATA

## AREA-CAPACITY DATA:

		Elevation (ft.)	Surface Area (acres)	Storage Capacity (acre-ft.)
1)	Top of Dam	111.5	8.5	53.0
2)	Design High Water (Max. Design Pool)			
3)	Auxiliary Spillway Crest	106.0	7.0	630.0
4)	Pool Level with Flashboards	*****		
5)	Service Spillway Crest	92.0	0.0	00

#### DISCHARGES

		Volume (cfs)
	Average Daily	1-2.
2)	Spillway @ Maximum High Water (low level + overflow)	3519.
3)	Spillway @ Design High Water	-
4)	Spillway @ Auxiliary Spillway Crest Elevation	57.
5)	Low Level Outlet	57.
6)	Total (of all facilities) @ Maximum High Water	3519.
7)	Maximum Known Flood	
8)	At Time of Inspection	~ I,

CREST:		ELEVATION:	
Type: Reinforced Concre			
Width: AVE .	Leng	gth: total(mcl. overflow) 108.	/
Spillover 70.3			
Location to left of	center		
SPILLWAY:			
SERVICE		AUXILIARY	
	Elevation _		
24" orifice into 48" conduit thru slab	Туре	agee overflucrest	
48" Conduit thru slab	· Width	70.3	
Туре	of Control		
Ur	ncontrolled _		
(	Controlled:		
(Clarke	Type		
(Flashe	poards; gate)		
	Number		
	ize/Length	Concrete	
A	rt Material		
of open	ipated Length rating service	e Continuous.	
Conduct length of 10: Chi	ute Length	Nonte	٠,١
	tween Spillway	y Crest 1.3 H : IV. Slope (20	(מכ
a appro	(Weir Flow)	nvert	

HYDROMETEROLOGICAL GAGES:	
Type : NONE	
Location:	
Records:	
Date	
Max. Reading	
FLOOD WATER CONTROL SYSTEM:	
Warning System: NONE	
<u> </u>	
Method of Controlled Releases (mechanisms):	
No operation: 1) orifice, open, Normal STOR	1. = 0
No operation: i) orifice, open, Normal STON  z) uncontrolled overflow sect	o4 ,

Land Use - Type: Some delegament  Terrain - Relief: Moderate with defined channels  Surface - Soil: Sels, days, low perm, rack orders.  Runoff Potential (existing or planned extensive alterations to existing (surface or subsurface conditions)  No immediate changes taking place but probable complete develop ment of the basin IN future.  Potential Sedimentation problem areas (natural or man-made; present or fut some sedument and Debris problem evide but normal maintenance could climinate problem including surcharge storage:  For homes local but no increase in flood did to dam, during extreme event.  Dikes - Floodwalls (overflow & non-overflow) - Low reaches along the Reservoir perimeter:	AINAGE AF	REA: 3.04 MIKES 2
Surface - Soil: St. Jays low perm. rock averages.  Runoff Potential (existing or planned extensive alterations to existing (surface or subsurface conditions)  No immediate changes taking place but probable complete develop ment of the basin IN future.  Potential Sedimentation problem areas (natural or man-made; present or fut some sediment and Debris problem evide but normal maintenance could climinate prob  Potential Backwater problem areas for levels at maximum storage capacity including surcharge storage:  Lew homes local but no increase in flood due to dam during extreme event.  Dikes - Floodwalls (overflow & non-overflow) - Low reaches along the Reservoir perimeter:	AINAGE BA	ASIN RUNOFF CHARACTERISTICS:
Surface - Soil: St. days low perm. rack averages.  Runoff Potential (existing or planned extensive alterations to existing (surface or subsurface conditions)  No immediate changes taking place but probable complete develop ment of the basin IN future.  Potential Sedimentation problem areas (natural or man-made; present or fut some sediment and Debris problem evide but normal maintenance could climinate prob  Potential Backwater problem areas for levels at maximum storage capacity including surcharge storage:  Les homes ocal but no incresse in flood due to dain during extreme event.  Dikes - Floodwalls (overflow & non-overflow) - Low reaches along the Reservoir perimeter:	Land Us	se - Type: Some development
Runoff Potential (existing or planned extensive alterations to existing (surface or subsurface conditions)  No immediate changes taking place but probable complete develop ment at the basin IN future.  Potential Sedimentation problem areas (natural or man-made; present or fut some sediment and Debris problem evide but normal maintenance could climinate problem including surcharge storage:  Lew homes ocal but no increase in flood due to dam during extreme event.  Dikes - Floodwalls (overflow & non-overflow) - Low reaches along the Reservoir perimeter:		
Runoff Potential (existing or planned extensive alterations to existing (surface or subsurface conditions)  No immediate changes taking place but probable complete develop ment of the basin IN future.  Potential Sedimentation problem areas (natural or man-made; present or fut some sedurant and Debris problem evide but normal maintenance could climinate problem including surcharge storage:  Lew homes local but no increase in flood due to dam during extreme event.  Dikes - Floodwalls (overflow & non-overflow) - Low reaches along the Reservoir perimeter:		
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Potential Sedimentation problem areas (natural or man-made; present or fut  Some Sediment AND Debris problem evide  but normal maintenance could climinate prob  Potential Backwater problem areas for levels at maximum storage capacity including surcharge storage:  few homes peal but no incresse in flood due to dam during extreme event.  Dikes - Floodwalls (overflow & non-overflow) - Low reaches along the Reservoir perimeter:		(surface or subsurface conditions)
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Some Sedwart and Debris problem evide  but normal maintenance could climinate prob  Potential Backwater problem areas for levels at maximum storage capacity including surcharge storage:  Lew homes local but no increase in flood due to dam during extreme event.  Dikes - Floodwalls (overflow & non-overflow) - Low reaches along the Reservoir perimeter:	Potenti	ial Sedimentation problem areas (estural or managed areas or future
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Potential Backwater problem areas for levels at maximum storage capacity including surcharge storage:  Lew homes local but no increase in flood due to dam during extreme event.  Dikes - Floodwalls (overflow & non-overflow) - Low reaches along the Reservoir perimeter:	-	Some sedurent AND DEBTIS problem eviden
Potential Backwater problem areas for levels at maximum storage capacity including surcharge storage:  Lew homes local but no increase in flood due to dam during extreme event.  Dikes - Floodwalls (overflow & non-overflow) - Low reaches along the Reservoir perimeter:	_	but normal maintenance could charmate proble
Dikes - Floodwalls (overflow & non-overflow) - Low reaches along the Reservoir perimeter:	_	
Dikes - Floodwalls (overflow & non-overflow) - Low reaches along the Reservoir perimeter:	Potenti i	including surcharge storage:
Dikes - Floodwalls (overflow & non-overflow ) - Low reaches along the Reservoir perimeter:	7	
Reservoir perimeter:	2	the to a ann. avring extreme event.
Reservoir perimeter:	-	
Location Note		
LOCALION: VVVV	Ĺ	ocation: None
Elevation:	ε	levation:
Reservoir:	Reservo	oir:
Length @ Maximum Pool	L	ength @ Maximum Pool
Length of Shoreline (@ Spillway Crest) 0.0 (No Imputables)	ı	ength of Shoreline (@ Spillway Crest)
AVX: 2000.	•	

# WATERVLIET UPPER & LOWER DAMS.

1376 V DA 12.83 Mg 2

L = 7.6 (34000) = 2.88 mi.

La: 3.3" - 1.25

Cc= 20 + 1.6 some urbangetion

tp = Ct ((x Lea) = 2.35 hr

tr = 0.43 hr. say 0.40 hr.

Tp: tp+. str = 2.35 + 0.20 = 2.55 kr.

Cp = 0.625

SFILLWAY CAPACITY & 24 "CRIFICE THIS TOWER LOOK A=3.14 FT." STOPE CAPACITY (19" SICHON bus kiel Iniet to textismeduit Crest el. 143 Cassoned-.60 Q = CAVEGE Q TOTAL (c/s) C h STOKAGE (AC.FT) ELEVATION 145 2 20 . 91. 18 1C.3 7 150 155 119 . 19.4 12 68.7 140 160 17 178. 170 27 64.3 128.6 150 203. 37 190 651.4 47 226 507.3 250 200 57 267. 2/0 67 280.5

TEP . F CANY ELEV. 215.0' C. 500. C:3.0

# WATERILIET UPPER & LOWER

THEY CAPACITY STORME CAPACITY

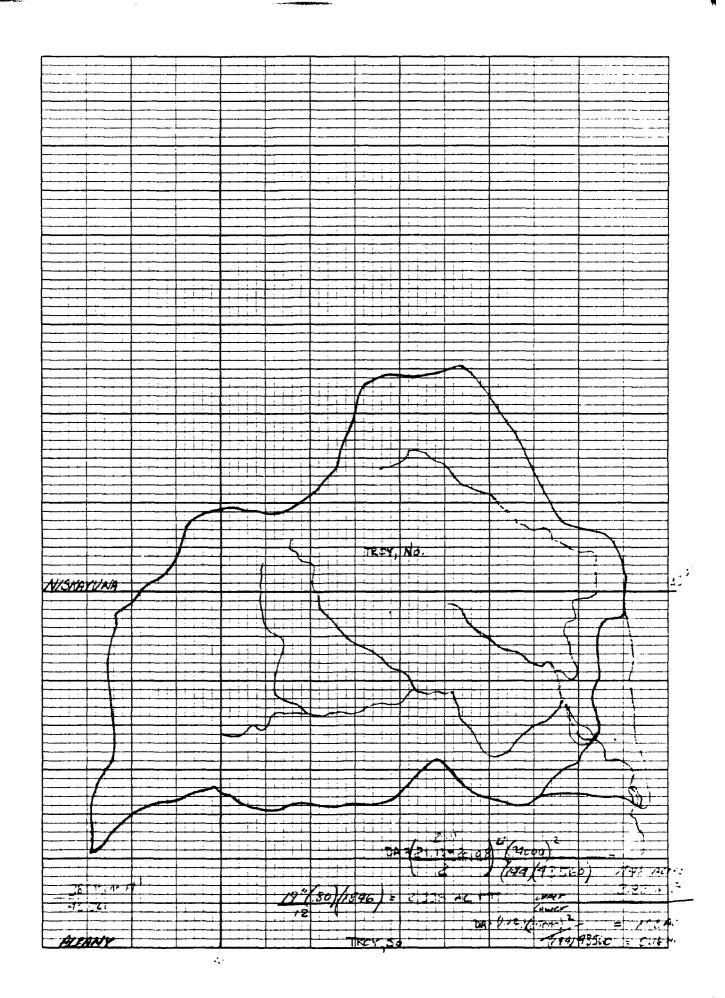
TOP OF DAM ELEV. = 111.5 C= 3.2 Spincrest = 106.0 L= 70.3

STORME C	APACI	71	ı	SPILLCREST	/	106.0	L= 10	· 5
rescuen Filled	1 4 sol		Jo	h=5.5	agee,	Section	1 = 3	3.6
custo- 92/	1 29"01 3.14	eifice Sift	, C=.6	Total Abut	ment	L@111	,5 = 22,F	15.5 = 38 '
ELEVATIO	)N/			2 15		ST	DRAGE	KFT.
E5	l of	hu	OXIFICE	OverFlow	TOTAL	106/43	Actif	ACTURE
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92	-		-	for end onthe	i	.40	9. Z	selment o
94	2	-	21.	_	21	<b>\48</b>	11.0	1.8
26	4	_	30.	-	30	.58	13 3	4.1
چ ر <i>ج</i>	6	-	27.	i :	37	7/2	16.5	7.3
120	9	-	13.		43	. 90	20.7	115
107	10		48.	_	43	1.12	25.7	16.5
, 14	12	-	53.	_	53	1.31	31.5	22.3
ي و ر	74	-	57	_	5%	1.66	39.1	28.7
108	1'0	2	60.	7/3	773	2.01	46.1	36.7
1/0	13	4	64.	2016	c080	742	55,6	46.4
115	23	9	72.	6504	6571	3 45	79.2	70.0

RANFALL EPMP = 20.55

DUL: 6 12 24 48

1/6 111 123 153 142



FLOOD HYDROGRAPH BACKAGE (HEC-1) DAM SAFETY VERSION JULY 1970 HODIFICATION 26 FFB 79 MODIFIED FOR HONEYWELL APR 79	# Q P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P	++++++ E (HEC-1 JULY 197 FFB 79 L APR 79	<b>4</b> ~ <b>©</b>						7.02 C. P. F.	VIRK ST/	TTE RONHENTA	NEW YORK STATE DEPT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CENSERVATION FLOOD PROTECTION AUREAL
	A A 2	INFLOW WATERVE	OUTFLO	W UPPER	14 OUTFLOW UPPER RESERVOIR LET STORM DETENDON	œ			:	***	•	
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1	<b>.</b> 5	7.	•	<b>.</b>	•	•				•	{	<u> </u>
•	×					~		-		)	/	J
•	κ	INPLOW	FROM SUB-BASIN	B-BASIN								
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11	•		20.5	111	123	133	142					
12	-							1.0	0.1			
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17	>				-	-						
1.0	ΥĪ	~						143	7			
1.9	*	143	145	150	155	160	170	180	190	200	210	
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5.8	-							1.0	0.1			
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PREVIEW OF SEQUENCE OF STRFAM NETWORK CALCULATIONS
RUNGEF HYDROGRAPH AT
ROUTE HYDROGRAPH AT
COMBINE 2 HYDROGRAPHS AT
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ROUTE HYDROGRAPH TO
BOUTE HYDROGRAPH TO
ROUTE HY

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RUN DATE 12/08/80

INFLOW - OUTFLOW UPPER RESERVOIR

BDEC19A0

200 000

IDAY

JOB SPECIFICATION

JOPER

Z Z Z ĭ

LROPT IIZ

TRACE

METRO

IPLT

IPRT

NSTAN

RTICS= 0.20 MULTI-PLAN ANALYSES TO BE PERFORMED NPLAN 1 NRTIO: 6 LRTIO: 1

0.40 0.50

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SUB-AREA RUNGEF COMPUTATION

INFLEW FROM SUB-BASIN
1STAG ICOMP
1 0 IECON ITAPE JPLT JPRT INAME ISTAGE IAUTO

IUHG HYDROGRAPH DATA
TRSDA TRSPC RATIO ISNOW IŠAME O LDCAL

POAHI 7AREA 2.88 SNAP TRSD4 2,96 •

SPFE PMS R6 0, 20.50 111.00 TRSPC COMPUTED BY THE PROGRAM IS 0.600 PRECIP DATA R12 R24 123.00 133.00 R48 R72 **.** 196

CROPT

STRKR DLTKR RTIDL

ERAIN

N STRKS RTIOK

STRTL

CNSTL

ALSHX

77 I MP

•

TP# 2.55 CP#0.63 N NTA- O

RECESSION DATA

APPROXIMATE CLARK COEFFICIENTS FROM GIVEN SYVOER CP AND TP ARE TC=11.21 AND R= 9.39 INTERVALS

UNIT HYDROGRAPH 56 END-DF-PERIOD ORDINATES, LAG. 107. 395. 137. 169. 129. 307. 298. 99. 2,54 FOLRS, CP# C.63 371. 255. 420. VOL. 1.00 454. 209. 72.

32).

34.

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17C. 188.

169.

44C. 157. 52.

<u>.</u>

AO.OM HR. HN PERICO 3 A C EXCS 0.00 Lnss COMP 3 H1.E HILDA FR.Wh PERICO RAIZ 0.03 a.co 0.03

COMP C

DEPT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION FLCCC PROTECTION BUREAU 

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5528,	2 4 2	5227	*6565	4648.	4327.	3996	3663.	3335.	3020.	2728.	2464.	2228,	2015.	1824.	1652,	1497.	1358.	1233.	1121,	1020	956	848	774.	707	949	591.	539.	491.	446.	<b>405</b>	143113.	4052,51)						
0000		E 0	60.0	0.03	60.0	0.03	0.03	60.0	0.03	60.0	60.0	60.0	0.03	0.03	60.03	60.0	0.03	0.03	60.0	0.03	0.03	0.03	•	•	•	•	•	ó	·	•	3.70	94.16						
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18.10	4 6	19.00	19,15	19.30	19.45	20,00	20.15	20,30	20.45	21.00	21.15	21.30	21,45	22.00	22,15	22,30	22,45	23,00	23,15	23,30	23,45	•	0.15	0.30	0.43	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00				* C	• 6	2		
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* I •	. 0	67.	73.	77.	79.	78,	77.	73.	.69	65.	•0•	55.	50.	46.	42.	38.	35.	32.	29.	27.	25.	23.	21.	20.	18.	17.	16.	15.	14.	14.			24-HOLR	1469.	- C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C	481.95	2913.	3593
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\$ F	-	72	73	z	25	92	77	78	79	0	<b>~</b>	62	<b>C</b>	4	5	98	-	•	<b>C</b>	90	16	25	£ 9	40	5	<b>9</b>	23	<b>9</b> 5	65	100							1	₹

PEAK FÎDL ANC STORAGE (END OF PERIOD) SUMMARY FORPULTIPLE PLAN-RATIG "SCONCHIC COPPUTATIONS FLCWS IN CUB'C FEET PER SECOND (CUBIC PETERS PER SECOND) AREA IN SOUARE HILES (SQUARE KILCPETERS)

						RATIOS APP	LIEC TO PI	SMOT		
OPERATION	STATION	ARFA	PLAN	RATIO 1 0.20	RATIO 2 0.40	RATIO 3	RAT10 4 0.60	RAT 10 5	RATIO 6 1.00	
HYDRÜGRAPH AT		1 2,88	<b>~~</b>	1166. 33.00)?	2331.	2914. 3497. 4662. 5 ( 82.51)( 99.01)( 132.C2)( 165	3497.	4662, 132.C2)(	5826. 165.02)(	
ROUTEn 10	٠,٠٠	1 2.88	~~	241. 6.82)}	265.	270.	1361.	3588.	5377.	
HYDROGRAPH AT		2 C.16 (15091.13)	٦. ٣	92. 2.59)(	183.	229.	275.	366.	458.	•
2 CDMBINED	m,	3 3.04 (15051:13)	۳.۳	288. 8.14) i	408. 11.55)	463.	138C. 39.08)(	3765.	5629.	
ROUTED TO	M.	3 3.04	۳.۳	286.	11.49	13.05)(	1373.	3766.	5827. 164.99) (	

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	ELEVATION Storage Outflow	INITIAL VALUE 143.00 0.	.00 .00 .00	SPILLEN CREST 143.CC 0.		10P OF DAN 215.00 1217. 272.	
# ************************************	MAXIPUM RESERVOIR M.S.ELEV	MAXINUM DEPTH OVER DAM	MAXIMUM STOFAGE ACLFT	MAXIMLP OUTFLOR CES	CLRATICA CVER TCP IFOURS	TIME OF MAX OUTFLOW HOURS	FAILE OF FOLKS E
	194.59 207.98 215.76 215.81 215.20	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	11255 1255 1255 1255 1255 1255 1255 125	241. 240. 1361. 5958.	# 1 W 0 D C	4444 4466 4466 4466 4466	500000

	ELEVATION	INITIAL VALUE 92.00	VALUE .00	SPILLMAV CREST 92.CC		TCP OF DAM	
	STORAGE	•	<b>.</b> .			53. 3519.	
RATIC	MAXIVU	MAXIMUM	MAXIMUM	-	DLRATICA	TIME OF	TIME CF
s Lu	RESERVOIR	DEPTH	STORAGE	_	CVER TOP	MAX DUTFLOW	FAJLLRE
u I O	M.S.ELEV	UVER UAM	AC-FT		FOURS	HOURS	FCLRS
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04.0	106.97	ò	33.		ċ	41.25	ċ
0.50	107,13	•	33.		•	41.25	•
000	108.92	•	41.		ő	45.50	•
0.0	111,74	0.24	22.		. 52.0	43,50	•
000	113.54	2.04	63.		2.00	42.75	Ġ

APPENDIX D

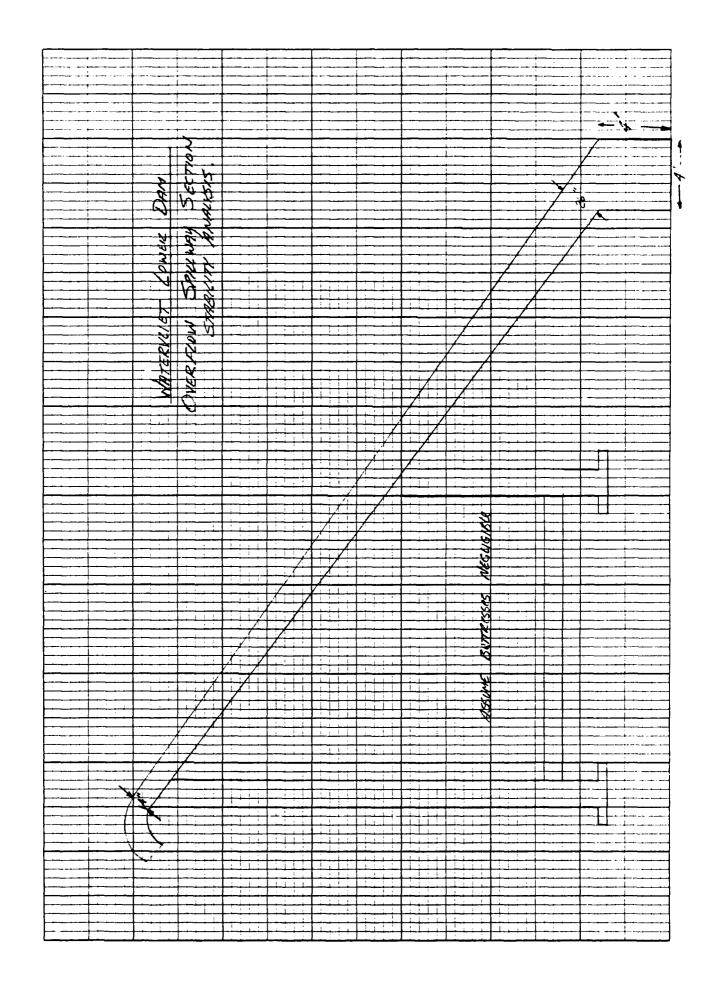
REFERENCES

#### APPENDIX D

#### REFERENCES

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- 2) U.S. Department of Commerce, Hydrometeorological Report No. 33, Seasonal Variation of the Probable Maximum Precipitation East of the 105th Meridian for Areas from 10 to 1,000 Square Miles and Durations of 6, 12, 24, and 48 Hours; April 1956.
- 3) Soil Conservation Service, National Engineering Handbook, Section 4, Hydrology, August 1972 (U.S. Department of Agriculture).
- 4) H.W. King and E.F. Brater, Handbook of Hydraulics, 5th edition, McGraw-Hill, 1963.
- 5) T.W. Lambe and R.V. Whitman, Soil Mechanics, John Wiley and Sons, 1965.
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- 7) University of the State of New York, Geology of New York, Education Leaflet 20, Reprinted 1973.
- 8) Cornell University Agriculture Experiment Station (compiled by M.G. Cline and R.L. Marshall), General Soil Map of New York State and Soils of New York Landscapes, Information Bulletin 119, 1977,

APPENDIX E STABILITY ANALYSIS



# STABILITY ANALYSIS PROGRAM - WORK SHEET

INPUT ENTRY			ANALYSI	S CONDI	TION	
Unit Weight of Dam (K/ft <sup>3</sup> )	0	0.15	2	3	4	5
Area of Segment No. 1 (ft <sup>2</sup> )	3					
Distance from Center of Gravity of Segment No. 1 to Downstream Toe (ft)	2	-	•		•	
Area of Segment No. 2 (ft <sup>2</sup> )	3	200.10				
Distance from Center of Gravity of Segment No. 2 to Downstream Toe (ft)	4	24.67				
Area of Segment No. 3 (ft <sup>2</sup> )	5	16.0				
Distance from Center of Gravity of Segment No. 3 to Downstream Toe (ft)		35.0	,	_		
Base Width of Dam (Total) (ft)	.7	4. (cutall)		•		
Height of Dam (ft)	8	26.0				
Ice Loading (K/L ft.)	9	0				
Coefficient of Sliding	10	0.7				
Unit Weight of Soil (K/ft <sup>3</sup> ) (deduct 18)	11	0.0				
Active Soil Coefficient - Ka	12	0.0				
Passive Soil Coefficient - Kp	13	0,0				1
Height of Water over Top of Dam or Spillway (ft)	14	0.	1.0	7.5		
Height of Soil for Active Pressure (ft)	15	0.0				
Height of Soil for Passive Pressure (ft)	16	0.0				!
Reight of Water in Tailrace Channel (ft)			0.5	3.0		
• Weight of Water (K/ft <sup>3</sup> )	18	0.624				
Area of Segment No. 4 (ft <sup>2</sup> )	19	_				
Distance from Center of Gravity of Segment No. 4 to Downstream Toe (ft)	20	· · ·				·
Height of Ice Load or Active Water (ft) (does not include 14)	46	26		1		
Seismic Coefficient (g) SHEAR KEY	·50 <i>5</i> 8		20	0.1		
RESULTS OF ANALYSIS		<u>.</u>				
Factor of Safety vs. Overturning		5.370	4.835			
Distance From Toe to Resultant		20.825	20.329			
Factor of Safety vs. Sliding		3.205				

#### WATERVLIET LOWER DAM STABILITY ANALYSIS SPILLWAY SECTION

# Case I Normal Loading

- (a) 5.369584149
- (b) 20.82459167
- (c) 3.20459ETD4

# Case II 1/2 PMF

- (a) 4.834593075
- (b) 20.32907:74
- (c) 2.974-4736**5**

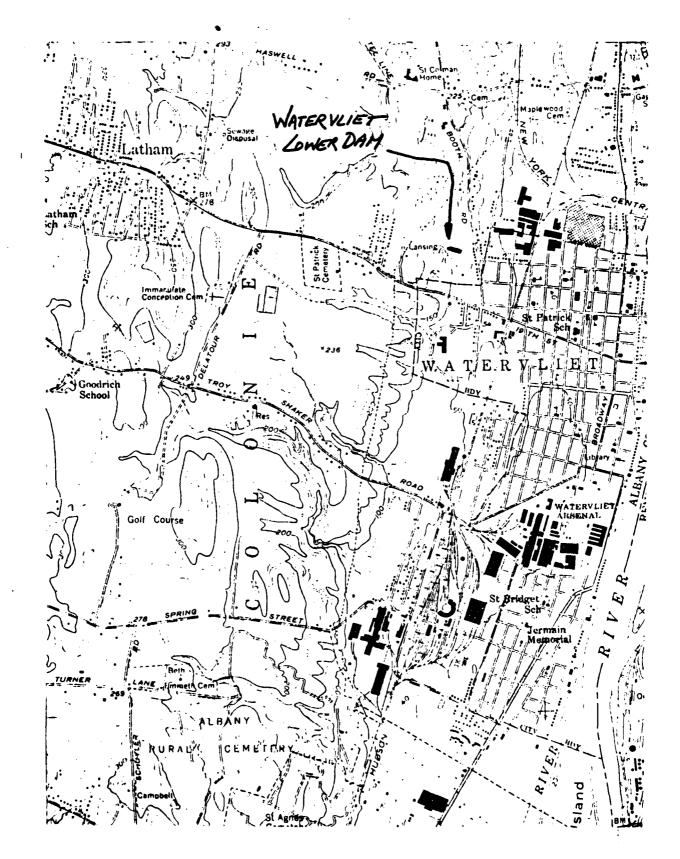
### Case III PMF

- (a) 2.936 72 48
- (b) 17.04008262
- (c) 2.032746127

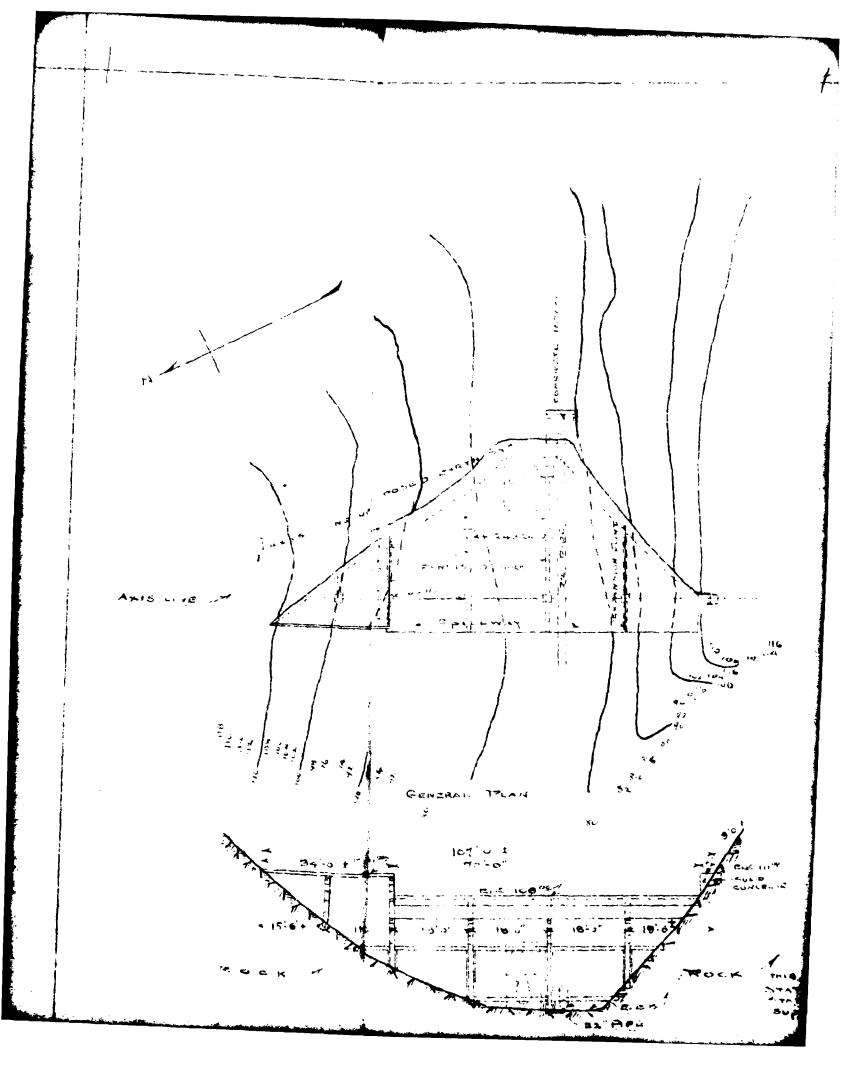
NOTE: (a) is the factor of safety for overturning;

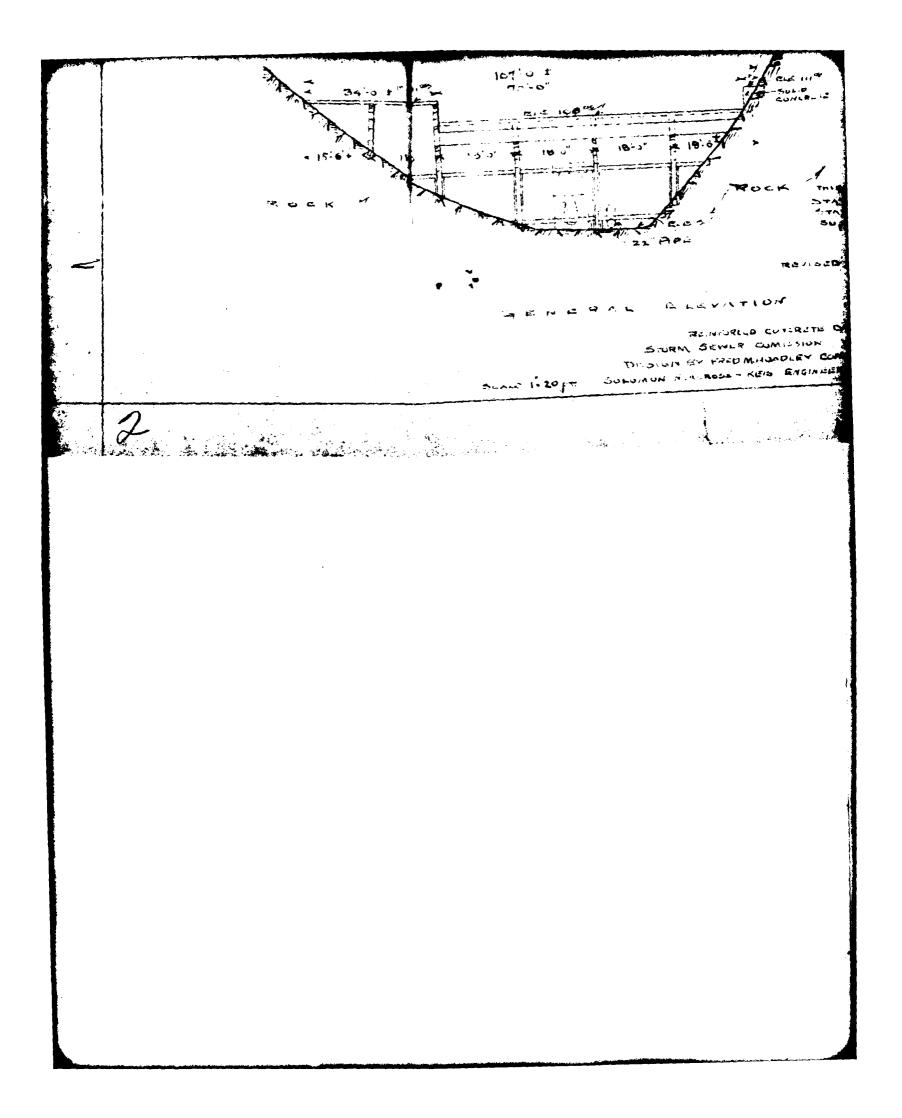
- (b) is the location of the resultant from the toe;
- (c) is the factor of safety for sliding.

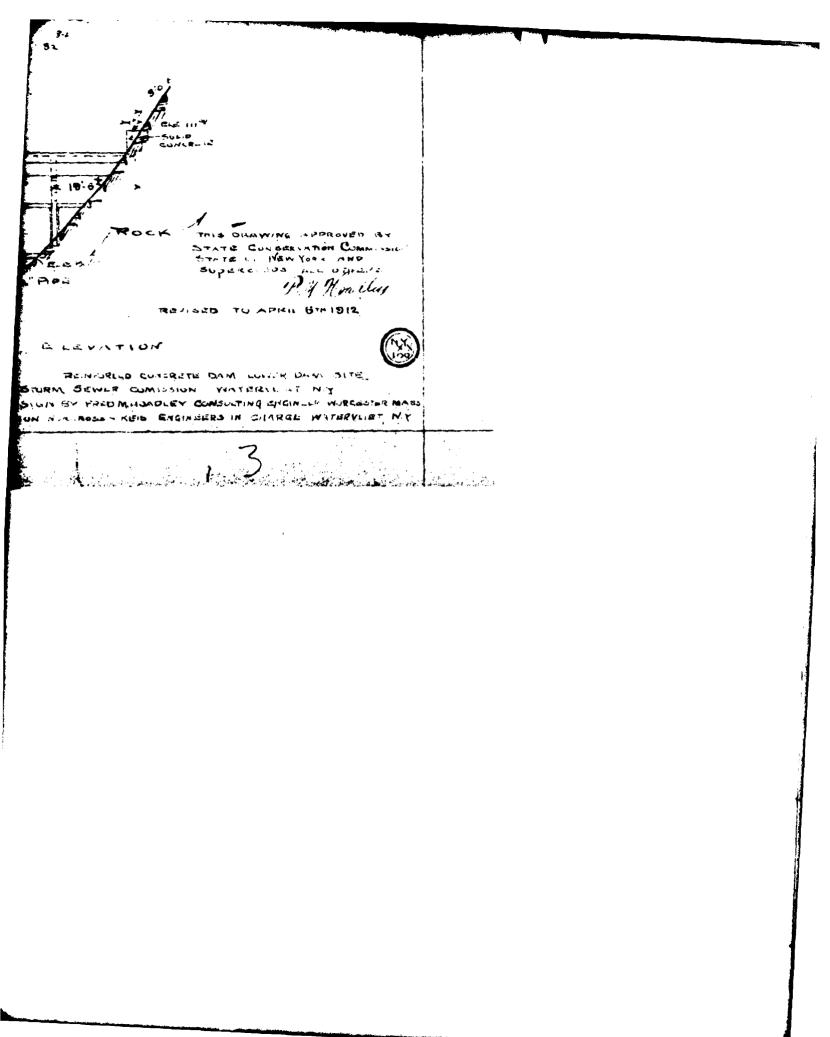
APPENDIX F
DRAWINGS

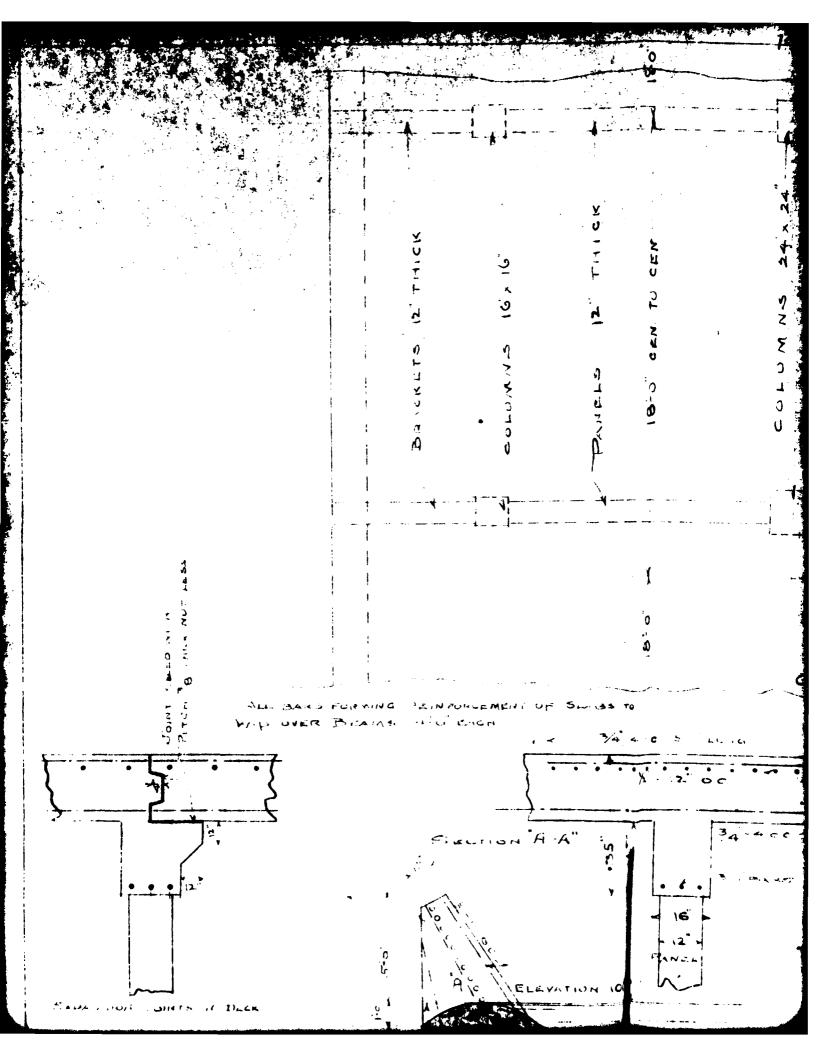


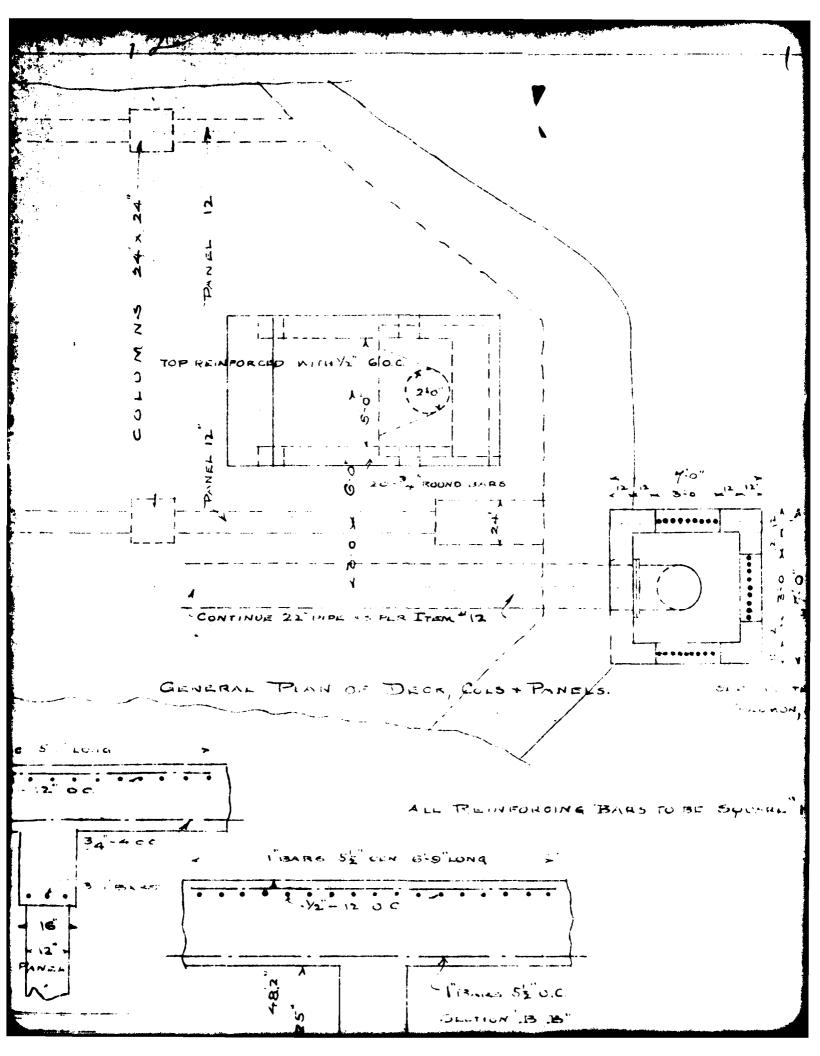
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP











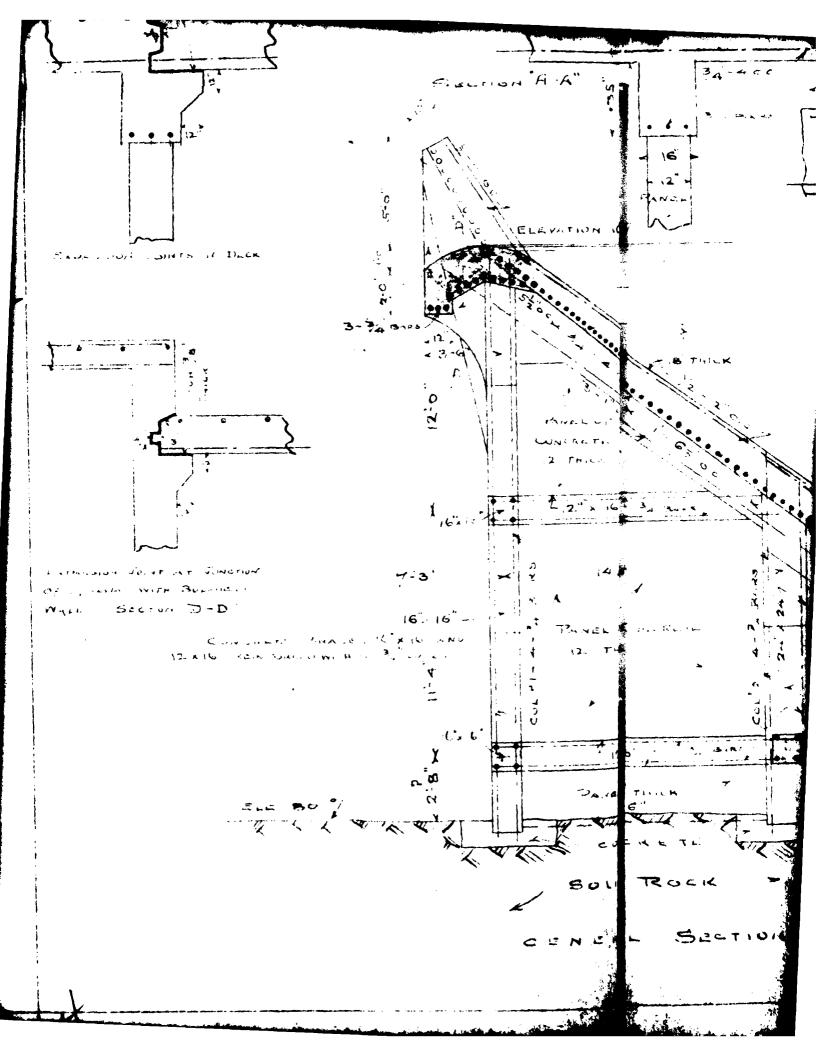
7.0"

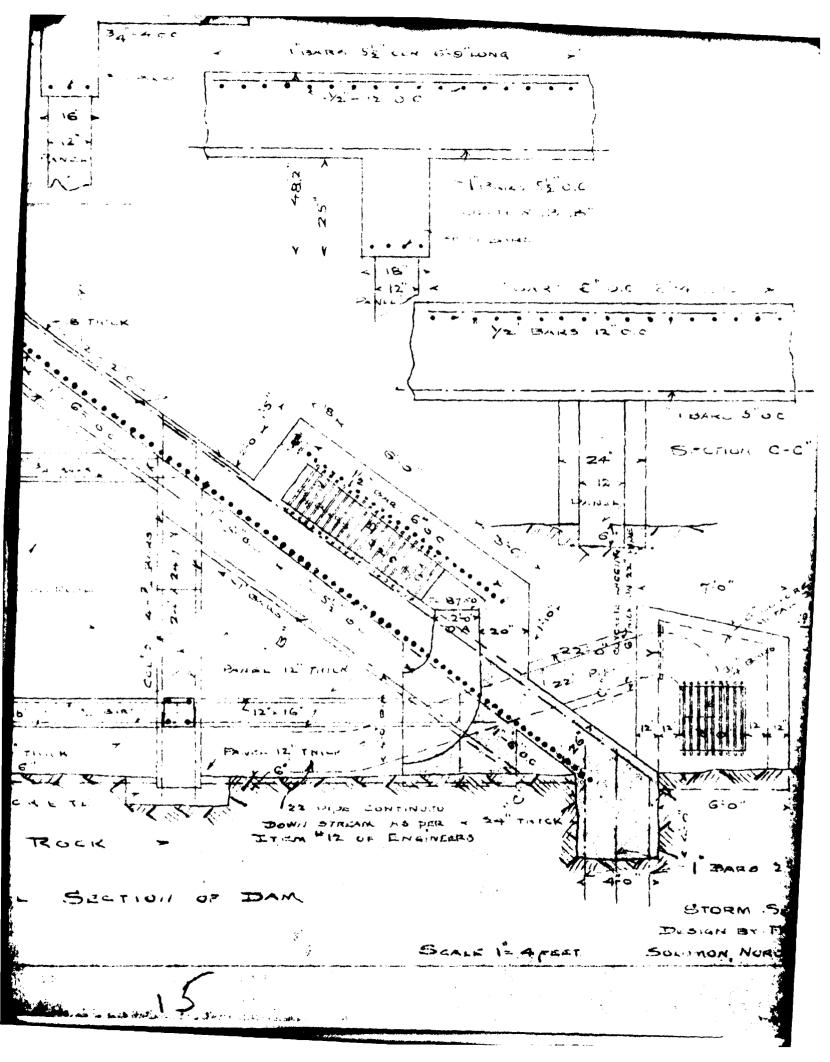
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> THIS DEANING APTOTED BY STATE CONSERVATION COMMISSION O NEW YOUR STREET WILL SUPERCLEDS HELL OTHERS

> > March Months

TREVISED TO APRIL 114 1912

Brown Sever

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GOASCLTING ENGINEER OF STORY